

KALENOV, A.D.; ANIKEYEVA, V.I.; MASLENKOV, S.B.

Germanium minerals in pyritic copper ores. Dokl. AN SSSR 149
no. 3:675-676 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut redkometalli-
cheskoy promyshlennosti. Predstavleno akademikom V.I.
Smirnovym.

(Germanium)

KALENOV, A.D.; ANIKEYEVA, V.I.; SOKOVA, K.P.

Case of a complicated replacement of loparite. Dokl. AN SSSR 152
no.1:183-190 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Predstavleno akademikom D.S.Korzhinskim.
(Soviet Far East--Loparite)

RADIN, A.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: ANIKEYEVA, V.P.,
inzh.; SHAKHGEL'DYAN, M.S.

Mechanism of the action of flux in melting aluminum. Trudy MATI
no.56:45-70 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Aluminum founding)
(Flux(Metallurgy))

ANIKHANOV, P.A.; MINERVIN, G.V.; TSAREV, S.A.

Automatic control in die stamping. [Izd.] LONITOMASH vol.40:194-
205 '56. (MLRA 10:4)
(Sheet metal work) (Automatic control)

PA 15/49T81

ANIKHANOVA, M. D.

USSR/Medicine - Surgery
Medicine - Ganglion, Stellate

Sep 48

"Surgical Approach to the Stellate Ganglion and
the Upper Sympathetic Ganglion Trunk in the Chest,"
M. D. Anikhanova, Chair of Operative Surg, Second
Leningrad Med Inst, 62 pp

"Khirurgiya" No 9

Discusses various surgical methods. Concludes that
a frontal cervical incision facilitates approach
to stellate ganglion as compared to dorsal
incision but makes approach to second thoracic gang-
lion more difficult; third thoracic ganglion cannot
be reached.

15/49T81

ANIKHANOVA, M.D., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad, D-88, ul.Zhelyabova, d.13, kv.52)

Details of the topography of the blood vessels and hepatic ducts
in the region of the liver. Vest.khir. 90.no.3:59-64, Mr'63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii
(zav. - prof. K.A.Grigorovich) Leningradskogo sanitarno- Gigi-
yenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HEPATIC VEINS) (HEPATIC ARTERY)
(BILE DUCTS)

ANIKIN, A.

Stock exchange after the Second World War. Den. 1 kred. 20
no.12:79-88 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Stock exchange)

ANIKIN, A.A., inzhener.

Use of a welded assembly for the installation of power transformers.

Elek.sta. 24 no.5:47 My '53.

(MLRA 6:7)

(Electric transformers)

20.11.11 A.I. LOMACHIN, G.M. MANAYEV, G.M.

Classification: 0022 (SECRET) copy letter of the zone
relating to Gen. Govt. Mosk. un. Ser. 12/12. 10.12.80 My. Je
10. (MIRA 18:8)

... Mosk. un. Ser. 12/12, 10.12.80 Ser. 12/12.

ANIKIN, A. D.

"Some Problems in Extrapleural Pneumothorax," Khirurgiya, 68, No.2, 1948

Hosp. Surgical Clinic, Pediatrics Med. Inst.

ANIKIN, A.F., assistant

Case of necrobacillosis in man. Vest.ven. i derm. 30 no.5:53-54

S-0 '56.

(MLBA 9:12)

(SKIN--DISEASES)

ANIKIN, A.F.

Necrobacillosis in man. Vrach. delo no.10:143-145 O '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Klinika kozhnykh i nevericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. G.G.
Kondrat'yev) Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni M.I.Kalinina.
(NECROSIS, BACILLARY)

TEOKHAROV, B.A., prof.; ANIKIN, A.F.; KLINYSHKOVA, V.M.

Experience with peroral therapy of utogenital trichomoniasis
with flagyl. Vest. dermat. i ven. 37 no.7:62-66 J1'63

(MIRA 16:12)

1. Kafedra koznykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof.
B.A. Teokharov) Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni M.I.
Kalinina.

ANIKIN, A.F.

Frequency of urogenital trichomoniasis incidence in males.
Vest. dermat. i ven. 38 no.1:48-52 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof.
B.A. Teokharov) Omskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Kalinina.

ANIKIN, A.G.

Endothermal phase of a single muscle contraction in white mice.
Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 87 no. 6:947-948 21 Dec 1952. (CLML 23:5)

1. Presented by Academician A. I. Oparin 22 October 1952. 2. Institute of Biophysics of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

ANIKIN, A.G.

Endothermal phase of muscle contraction in frog. Doklady Akad.
nauk SSSR 87 no. 5: 727-730 11 Dec 1952. (CJML 23:5)

1. Presented by Academician A. I. Oparin 14 October 1952. 2. Institute of Biophysics of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

ANIKIN, A. G.

33269. ANIKIN, A. G. K voprosu o termike kory golovnogo mozga zhivotnykh. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Doklady, 1953. t. 92, no. 3, p. 561-64, illus.) 4 refs.

Inst. Biological Physics, AS USSR

33269 CONT.

Text in Russian. *Title tr.:* On thermic problems of the cerebral cortex of animals.

Stimulating the eyes of rabbits with light caused a significant change of temperature in the dural membrane of the cortex in the optic centers, differing considerably from conditions in controls. The methods applied and the nature of the phenomenon are discussed.

Copy seen: DSG.

ANDRAN, A.G.; DUGOLBINA, G.M.

Determination of the purity of organic monomers in a hermetic vessel by the cryoscopic method. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.5: 1372-1374 My '64. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
Submitted June 4, 1963.

ANIKIN, A.G.; DUGACHEVA, G.M.

Zone melting of acetonitrile. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 20 no.2:
16-19 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

DURACHEVA, G.M.; ANIKIN, A.G.

Distribution of impurities in the process of zone melting. Zhur. fiz.
khim. 39 no.3:794-796 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

ZHEKIN, A.G.; KUMYANTSEV, P.N.

Purification of triphenyldioxasilane by zone melting. Vest.
Mosk. un. Ser. Khim. no.4:106-107 31-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

I. K. Tsom. Fiziko-khimiya Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.

DUGACHEVA, G.M.; ANIKIN, A.G.; POKAREV, B.S.

Zone sublimation and zone melting of benzoic acid. Zhur.fiz.khim.
39 no.10:2620-2622 O '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
Submitted July 30, 1964.

L 10963-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM
ACC NR: AP5028257

SOURCE CODE: UR/0189/65/000/004/0020/0022

AUTHOR: Anikin, A. G. ; Rumyantseva, M. N.

ORG: Department of Physical Chemistry, Moscow State University (Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta)

TITLE: Zone refining of triphenylchlorosilane

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 2. Khimiya, no. 4, 1965, 20-22

TOPIC TAGS: zone refining, silane

ABSTRACT: The zone refining of triphenylchlorosilane was carried out in a sealed glass tube (see Fig. 1). A ten-pass operation increased the purity of the original compound in the top tenth part of the sample from 99.28 to 99.93 mole %. The effective distribution coefficient was calculated to be 0.5. A redistribution of the impurity could be observed even by an ordinary examination of the glass tube; the upper part of the tube contained transparent crystals of pure triphenylchlorosilane, whereas the lower part contained an impure yellow substance the crystallization temperature of which was 7 degrees below that of the pure compound. The cryoscopic apparatus for determining the purity of the samples through the recording of

Card 1/3

UDC: 541.1.536.7

L 10963-66
ACC NR: AP5028257

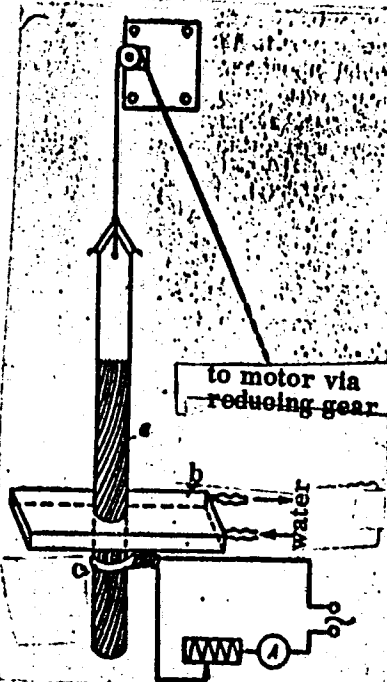


Fig. 1. Diagram of device
for zone refining of tri-
phenylchlorosilane:
a - tube with substance for
zone refining;
b - cooler;
c - heater

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L 10963-66

ACC NR: AP5028257

crystallization curves is described. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 29Sep64 / ORIG REF: 006 .

Card 3/3

ANIKIN, A.G.

A

2

Thermographic investigation of long chain aliphatic compounds. A. G. Anikin and G. B. Ravich. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 68, 309-11(1949). Triglycerides or higher aliphatic acids are crystal. in a thin layer directly in a microthermocouple, made of 0.05 mm wire and having a loop instead of the usual junction. The couple with the substance, and a similar blank thermocouple, are placed between 2 slides, in a way ensuring max. thermal insulation from surrounding objects. This procedure permits simultaneous thermal and microscopic examn. of samples of the order of a few tenths of a mg. The method was tested by blank expts., which gave no indication of any thermal effects, then with trilaurin, which gave heating curves identical with those obtained by macromethods.

N. Thon

ANIKIN, A. G.

Cand Chem Sci

Dissertation: "Micromethods for Thermal and Structural-Thermal Analysis of Organic Substances." 29/3/50

Inst of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov, Acad Sci USSR

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

ANIKIN, A. G.
 1. Study of purity and crystallization temperatures of some
 organic compounds. A. G. ANIKIN, Ya. I. Gornostayev,
 G. M. Dzhuravov, and V. M. Krasovskiy (M. V. Lomon-
 osov State Univ., Moscow). Doklady Akad. Nauk
 SSSR 110, 207 (1965). An app. is described for re-
 cording the cooling curves of substances, especially for tests
 of their purity. The app. uses an automatic recorder with a
 thermocouple element. The method was used to show the
 presence of 0.01-0.02 mole % impurities added to various
 pure hydrocarbons.
 G. M. Kozlovskiy

AUTHORS: Anikin, A.G., Dugacheva, G.M., Mel'nikov, A.A. SOV/55-58-1-31/33
and Plate, A.F.

TITLE: On the Question About the Production of Pure Organic Preparations
(K voprosu o poluchenii chistykh organicheskikh preparatov)

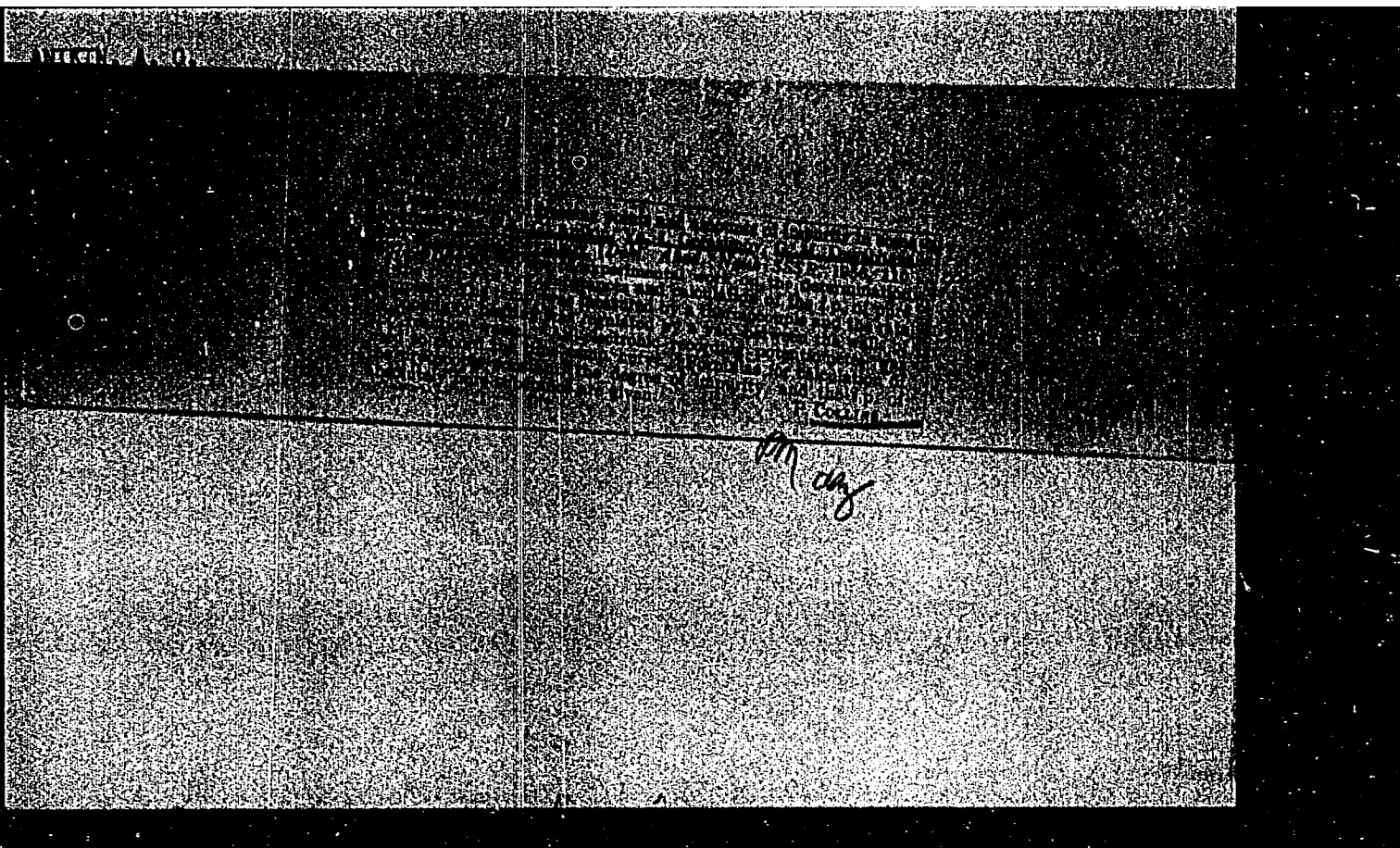
PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh i
yestestvennykh nauk, 1958, Nr 1, pp 227-232 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the production of organic preparations defiling admixtures
can be avoided only then if not only the final preparation but
also the intermediate alloys are cleaned. The degree of purity
can be controlled best by the determination of the crystallizing
curves, since the crystallizing temperature is much more sensitive
with respect to defilements than e.g. the specific weight or
optical characteristic values. The authors describe the
application of this method for the synthesis of the trans - 1.2 -
di - n - butylcyclopentane obtained for the first time.
There are 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet, and 2 American.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra khimii nefi (Chair of Petroleum Chemistry)
Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii (Chair of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1957

Card 1/1



AUTHORS: Anikin, A. G., Dugacheva, G. M. 20-119-5-27/59

TITLE: Determination of the Purity and Crystallization
Temperature of Some Hydrocarbons in Small Samples (1-2 mg)
(Opredeleniye chistoty i temperatury kristallizatsii
nekotorykh uglerodov i sploshchivye 1-2 mg)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958. Vol. 119, No. 5,
pp. 939-941 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The certainly most exact and theoretically best founded
method by Rosin (references 1,2) can practically not be
employed with small quantities of substances, as 20-50 mg
are needed for it. The effort of the attempt was made to reduce
the quantity of the sample without impairing the
fundamental requirements of the Rosin method. Most
important among those is the maintenance of the thermodynamic
equilibrium between the liquid and the solid phase
during crystallization. This can practically be attained
by an ordinary method. Unfortunately the necessity of a
quantity of substance is rendered difficult under these
conditions. A survey of works endeavoring to solve this
obstacle is given (references 3-5). The present paper deals

Doc 1/4

Determination of the Purity and Crystallization
Temperature of Some Hydrocarbons in Small Samples

1971-1972/1973

with a further reduction of the quantity of sample to 1-2 ml without impairing the conditions established by Rossini. This is attained by the diminution of the reaction vessel and a certain modification of the stirrer construction. The simplest stirrer of Rossini (ref 6) is described. The authors used 2 kinds of stirrers. In some cases it was a Ni-chromium wire at one end bent to a ring which forms the diameter of the reaction vessel (Figure 10). In other cases 3 extensions of Ni-chromium wire are soldered to the ring of Ni-chromium wire in equal distances to each other which serve for stirring the substance (Figure 11). The stirrer moves up and down vertically (as for a thermometer) and makes 60-85 oscillations per minute. The scheme of the measurements on the whole remains the same as described in the paper (ref 6). All further details are described. The quantity of admixtures to the substance and its crystallization temperature are determined according to formulae from the papers by Rossini (references 7, 9, 10). The simplest one reads: $N_2 = A (t_{1,2} - t_1) / (t_2 - t_1)$, where N_2 denotes the quantity

Card 2/4

determination of the purity and composition
 Temperature of Some Hydrocarbons in Small Samples

propane, methoxypropane and 2,5-dimethylhexane. The
 results are given in Table 1. For the purpose of comparison,
 larger quantities of the same substances were investigated
 in parallel [6,10,11]. The divergence of the results does
 not exceed the experimental error. Otherwise they are in
 good agreement with the data of Table 1.
 There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 10 references, 4 of which
 are Soviet.

ORIGINATOR: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
 (Moscow State University named M. V. Lomonosov)

DATE: November 30, 1977, by R. A. Fozanskiy, Moscow, and by
 December 1, 1977

DATE: November 1, 1977

Page 4/4

5(4)

SOV/20-127-3-31/71

AUTHORS:

Anikin, A. G., Gerasimov, Ya. I., Corresponding Member,
~~AS USSR, Gordov, I. V.~~

TITLE:

The Absorption of Ultra-high Frequency Oscillations in Aqueous
and Alcoholic Solutions of RbCl and CsCl-Salts

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 3, pp 589-590
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present paper is the first of a series of investigations of the above-mentioned oscillations of inorganic and elemental-organic compounds, carried out for the purpose of finding maxima on the obtained curves if there is a dependence between concentration and the temperature. Forman and Crisp (Ref 1) found such maxima for NaCl and CaCl, and it was found that with a decrease of frequency, the maximum shifted to lower concentrations. In the case of even lower frequencies, the maximum would have to shift towards even lower concentrations. This probable state of affairs was investigated in the present paper by means of the salts mentioned in the title within the frequency interval of from 3 - 11 megacycles. For the purpose of being investigated, the solution was introduced into the alternating field of a condenser. Voltage was measured by means of the kilovoltmeter S-96. All experiments were carried

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SOV/20-127-3-31/71

The Absorption of Ultra-high Frequency Oscillations in Aqueous and Alcoholic Solutions of RbCl and CsCl-Salts

out under the same conditions: 0.35 a, 3.6 kv, sample volume 5 ml. Absorption was determined from the temperature increase of the solutions at the various concentrations during the same irradiation periods. The data obtained are given by tables 1, 2 and figures 1, 2. Results: of the pure solvents, methyl alcohol absorbed the field more than water, and the alcoholic solutions absorbed more than the aqueous ones. The comparative investigations had been carried out at the same concentrations in the case of the two solvents. The maxima for RbCl in alcoholic solutions occurred at $C = 8.9 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ mol/l}$, $100N_2 = 2.9 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol\%}$; CsCl: $C = 1.3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$, $100N_2 = 4.3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol\%}$, and in aqueous solutions for RbCl at $C = 9.3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$, $100N_2 = 1.7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol\%}$; CsCl: $C = 1.3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol/l}$, $100N_2 = 4.3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ mol\%}$. Thus, the assumption concerning the shifting of the maxima toward lower concentrations at low frequencies was confirmed. Besides, the maxima for the salts investigated were found for the first time. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: April 27, 1959
Card 2/2

86046

S/020/60/135/003/032/039
B004/B060

574700 (1273 only)

AUTHORS: Anikin, A. G. and Dugacheva, G. M.

TITLE: Determination of Small Thermal Effects by the Thermographic Method at Temperatures Below Zero.

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 135, No. 3, pp. 634 - 637

TEXT: The authors tried to approach the accuracy of a simple and rapid thermographic method to that of the calorimetric method. The system used for the purpose is illustrated in Fig. 1. The measuring device consisted of a copper constantan thermocouple, a ПМС-48 (PMS-48) potentiometer, and an ДЭП-09 (DEP-09) recording potentiometer as zero instrument. The device was housed in a cryostat. The substance whose thermal effects were studied was either frozen as a drop onto the thermocouple junction, or filled into a copper foil cup (Fig. 1, II). The container of the apparatus was cooled in liquid nitrogen, and evacuated to $(1-5) \cdot 10^{-2}$ mm Hg. A current of 0.15 a was then passed through the heating coil, whereby a steady radiative heating was attained without direct contact between

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Determination of Small Thermal Effects by the Thermographic Method at Temperatures Below Zero S/020/60/135/003/032/039
B004/B060

heater and substance. The device was calibrated by means of substances with known thermal effects. The amount of liberated or absorbed heat as a function of the length L_x (mm) of the recorded platform was determined. The effect ΔH_x (cal/g) for the substance concerned was calculated from the equation: $\Delta H_x = AL_x(1/g_x)$. g_x is the weighed portion, A (cal/mm) was determined by calibration. Experiments with cyclohexane (weighed portions 0.009-0.045 g) showed that this device makes it possible to measure 0.1-0.2 cal with a maximum error of 10-15%. The melting points found for toluene, n-hexane, and n-heptane were in agreement with data available in literature within the error limits. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 8 references: 3 Soviet, 4 US, and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: June 20, 1960, by P. A. Rebinder, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1960

Card 2/3

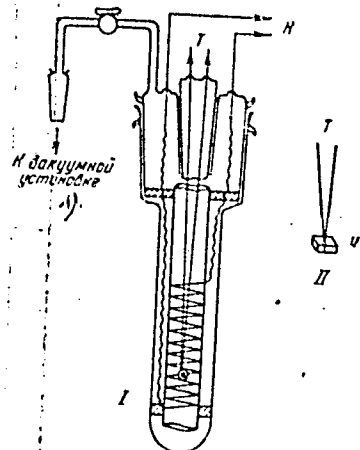


Fig.1

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S/020/60/135/003/032/039
B004/B060

Legend to Fig.1:
Container with heater for thermal
analysis (I) and cup for the determina-
tion of melting heat (II). T: thermo-
couple; H: heater; 1): vacuum.

PRYANISHNIKOVA, M.A.; DUGACHEVA, G.M.; PLATE, A.F.; ANIKIN, A.G.

Temperatures of crystallization of bicyclo[2.2.1]-2,5-heptadiene,
cycloheptatriene and their mixtures. Dokl.AN SSSR 132 no.4:
857-860 Je 60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo Akademii nauk
SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom B.A.Kazanskim.
(Bicycloheptadiene) (Cycloheptatriene)

ANIKIN, A.G.; DUGACHEVA, G.M.; CHUYKOV, Yu.N.

Determination of the purity and crystallization temperatures of pure hydrocarbons in amounts of 1 to 1.5 ml. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 15 no.5:31-35 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra fizicheskoy khimii.
(Hydrocarbons) (Crystallization)

ANIKIN, A.G.; KIRPICHEV, Ye.P.; GORDEYEV, I.V.

Absorption of the energy of a high frequency electric field by
aqueous and alcohol solutions of alkali earth metal chlorides.
Vest.Mosk.Un.Ser.2: khim. 16 no.6:23-24 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Laboratoriya khimicheskoy
termodinamiki.

(Alkaline earth chlorides---Electric properties)

DUGACHEVA, G.M.; ANIKIN, A.G.

Determination of purity of low-melting organic compounds taken
in amounts of hundredths of a gram. Zhur. fiz. khim. 34
no. 11:2603-2606 N '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
(Heat of fusion) (Microchemistry)

ANIKIN, A.G.; DUGACHEVA, G.M.

Determination of small thermal effects by the thermographic method
at temperatures below 0°. Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.3:634-637 N '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom P.A. Reiderom.
(Thermochemistry)

ANIKIN, A.G.; GERASIMOV, Ya.I.; GORDEYEV, I.V.

Absorption of high-frequency radiation (6 and 11 Mc) in aqueous and alcohol (methanol) solutions of alkali metal chlorides. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 16 no.1:42-47 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Laboratoriya khimicheskoy termodinamiki Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Alkali metal chlorides)

S/191/62/000/012/002/015
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Anikin, A. G., Gerasimov, Ya. I., Dugacheva, G. M.,
Presnyakova, V. M.

TITLE: Purification of organic monomers by zone refining

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 12, 1962, 13-17

TEXT: A general survey is given on the theoretical principles of zone refining, based predominantly on non-Soviet papers. The applicability of this refining method to low-melting organic substances is discussed and the practical results are given that were obtained in the zone melting of methyl methacrylate and styrene. Zone refining was performed in an 80 mm tin plate through immersed in liquid nitrogen. The sample was heated with a 0.5 mm nichrome coil (amperage 4 a), the molten zone being 8-9 mm wide and the rate of zone travel 1 cm/min. The initial degree of purity of methyl methacrylate of 99.2 mole-% was improved to 99.86 mole-% by remelting it 5 times and to 99.95 mole-% by remelting it 10 times. In styrene, the initial degree of purity of 98.85 mole-% improved to 99.7 mole-% when it was remelted 5 times. Working at low

Card 1/2

Purification of organic monomers ...

S/191/62/000/012/002/015
B101/B186

temperatures requires the careful exclusion of atmospheric moisture. There are 5 figures and 2 tables. The most important English-language references are: J. H. Beynon, R. A. Saunders, Brit. J. Appl. Phys., 11, 128 (1960); John S. Ball, R. V. Helm, C. R. Ferrin, Petr. Engr., 30, no. 13, C-36 (1958).

Card 2/2

5/276/02/036/009/002/011
B101/b102

AUTHORS: Astashev, A. I., Dugacheva, G. M., Tretyakova, V. M., and
Baklanov, S. P.

TITLE: Zone melting of methyl methacrylate

ABSTRACT: Chemical Abstracts, v. 36, no. 9, 1962, 2074 - 2075

NOTE: The use of zone melting to purify low-melting organic substances is
described by the example of methyl methacrylate (crystallization tempera-
ture -4.5°C) with an initial purity of 99.2%. The zone melting was per-
formed in a dipole bath 30 mm long inside a Dewar flask containing liquid
nitrogen, a heating nichrome spiral of 0.5 mm diameter, heating current
4 amp with a shift of 1 cm/min. A degree of purity amounting to 99.9% was
attained after five passages, and 99.95% after ten passages. The crys-
tal is that of a purity of the samples has been described earlier (Dokl. Ak-
ad. Nauk, 1958, 11, 255, 1958). Thus, it is established that organic substances
crystallizing below 0°C can be purified by zone melting. There are
tables.

Card 1/2

5/75/52/036/002/010/011
2101/2102

None holding of ...

ASSOCIATION: Lomonosovskiy gosudarstvennyi universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: February 17, 1962

Card 2/2

34475

5/06/62/142/001/0 229.

B100/B100

15. 2070

AUTHORS: Anikin, A. G., and Ormanets, N. V.

TITLE: Purification of methyl methacrylate by zone melting

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 142, no. 1, 1961, p. 7-9

TEXT: It was tried to work out an industrial method of purifying organic monomers of low melting point with the aid of zone melting. Experiments were carried out with methyl methacrylate (MMA; m. p. $\sim 50^{\circ}\text{C}$). MMA was poured into a tin tank (10 cm x 2 cm x 3.5 cm) till it was half-filled. The tank was cooled with fluid nitrogen. For melting down, a flat spiral of Constantan wire, 0.5 - 0.7 mm in diameter, was used, which was heated by an alternating current of 6 - 9 a. Zone melting was caused by progressive motion of the spiral which immersed into the solidified MMA. The width l of the melting zone was 10 mm. The spiral passed through the tank within 10 - 20 minutes; this corresponds to a velocity of 0.07 - 0.006 cm/sec. The value of the distribution coefficient $k = \frac{C_{\text{sol}}}{C_{\text{liq}}}$ (C_{sol}, C_{liq} - impurity concentrations in the solid or liquid phase, respectively), which

Card 1/4

S/020/62/142/004/012/022
B106/B110

Purification of methyl...

$(1/k)dC_n(x) = [C_{n-1}(x+1) - C_n(x)]dx$ (4) (n = number of passages; $C_n(x)$ impurity concentration in the point x after n passages of zone; l length of sample) from Refs. 6 and 7 (see below) was used for calculating the value of C/C_0 after five passages. The value 0.09 was found, which is close to the value obtained experimentally. The highest possible degree of purification for MMA ($n \rightarrow \infty$) was calculated from the equation $C(x) = A \exp(Bx)$ (5) (A, B constants given by the relations $k = Bl/(\exp(Bl) - 1)$, $A = C_0 Bl/(\exp(Bl) - 1)$ respectively (l length of zone)). It has been found that $C/C_0(\max) = 10^{-7}$. The purity of MMA was determined cryoscopically

There are 8 references: 2 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet. The three most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: R. Handley, E. F. G. Herington, Chem. and Ind., no. 16, 304 (1956); H. Reiss, Trans. Am. Inst. of mining and metall. Engineers, 200, 1053 (1954); N. W. Lord, Trans. Am. Inst. of mining and metall. Engineers, 197, 1531 (1953).

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

Card 3/4

ANIKIN, A.G.; GERASIMOV, Ya.I.; DUGACHEVA, G.M.; PRESNYAKOVA, V.M.

Refining of organic monomers by the method of zonal fusion.
Plast. massy no.12:13-17 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Monomers) (Crystallization)

ANIKIN, A. G.

Crystallization column. Zhur. fiz. khim. 37 no. 3:717-719
Mr '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

ANIKIN, A.G.

Principles of the crystallization column theory. Dokl. AN SSSR
151 no.5:1139-1142 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Zhavoronkovym.
(Crystallization)

L 18957-63

MAY/AB

EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Ps-4/Pr-4/Pc-4 RM/WW/

ACCESSION NR: AP3006541

S/0191/63/000/009/0050/0051

75

AUTHORS: Shelepin, I. V.; Dugacheva, G. M.; Chervoneva, L. A.; Anikin, A. G.;
Fedorova, A. I.

TITLE: Method of purifying and controlling degree of methylmethacrylate purity

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 9, 1963, 50-51

TOPIC TAGS: methylmethacrylate, sulfuric acid, radiolysis, purification,
polymerization, cryoscopic analysis

ABSTRACT: The pure methylmethacrylate (MMA) necessary for electrochemically-initiated polymerization can be obtained from commercial 99.8% MMA stabilized with hydroquinone by treating with 25% caustic solution to remove peroxides, and then with H_2SO_4 to remove carbonyl compounds and finally by distilling at reduced pressure (7mm. Hg) under oxygen-free nitrogen. The 99.99% MMA thus obtained has less than 10^{-4} mole per liter of acids. An apparatus was constructed for the cryoscopic analysis of MMA. Crystallization curves for commercial and the purified MMA are given. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

Card

1/4/

DUGACHEVA, G.M.; ANIKIN, A.G.

Zonal melting and control of the degree of purity of
dimethyldichlorosilane. Plast.massy no.10:21-24 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ANIKIN, A.G.; DUGACHEVA, G.M.; PRESNYAKOVA, V.M.

Purification of trioxane by zone melting. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37 no.10:2363-
2364 O '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

ANIKIN, Aleksey Gerasimovich; DUGACHEVA, Galina Mikhaylovna;
GERASIMOV, Ya.I., prof., otv. red.; PLATE, A.F., prof.,
otv. red.; KOROBTSOVA, N.A., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S.,
tekhn. red.

[Determination of the purity of organic substances] Opre-
delenie chistoty organicheskikh veshchestv. Otv. red. IA.I.
Gerasimov, A.F. Plate. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ. 1963.
147 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Gerasimov).
(Organic compounds) (Chemistry, Analytical)

DUGACHEVA, G.M.; ANIKIN, A.G.

Zone melting of organic substance crystallizing at temperatures
up to 100° C. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.1:208-210 Ja'64.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

L 53024-65 EWI(m)/EPI(c)/EPR/ENP(j)/ENA(c) PC-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL WN/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5011849 UR/0189/65/000/002/0016/0019

AUTHORS: Anikin, A. G.; Dugacheva, G. M.

27
26
B

TITLE: Zone melting of acetonitrile

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 2. Khimiya, no. 2, 1965, 16-19

TOPIC TAGS: acetonitrile, zone melting

ABSTRACT: Acetonitrile was purified by the zone melting technique. The final purity of the product was 99.57 mole %. Controlled crystallization was carried out in the absence of air by slowly lowering the specimen (contained in a glass test tube) into liquid nitrogen. The change in melting point (Δt) was studied as a function of the content of acetonitrile. Up to a water content of 1.5 mole %, the freezing point depression obeys the law for ideal solution. The calculated molal freezing point constant (0.019) agrees well with literature data (0.0206) and experimental data (0.020). For mixtures containing more than 1.5 mole % of water no further depression of the freezing point was observed. Mixtures containing more than 4 mole % of water consisted of two phases. The zone melting

Card 1/3

L 55024-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011849

method employed was that of A. G. Anikin, G. M. Dugacheva, and N. V. Avramenko (Zh. plast. massy, No. 1,20, 1965). Cooling agents employed were dry ice, dry ice and alcohol, and liquid nitrogen. The width of the molten zone was 1 cm, and the rate of passage through the zone was 2.7 cm/hour. The purity of samples was tested accordingly to the method of A. G. Anikin and G. M. Dugacheva (Dokl. AN SSSR, 119, No. 5, 939, 1958) and A. G. Anikin and G. M. Dugacheva (Opredeleeniye chistoty organicheskikh veshchestv. Izd-vo MGU, 1963). The purity of the sample after five and ten zone passages was 99.93 and 99.97 mole % respectively. The initial purity of the sample was 99.57 mole %. The upper half of the sample after ten zone passages had a purity of 99.90 mole %. The experimental error in the freezing point for initial and purified acetonitrile was ± 0.050 and ± 0.010 respectively. The error in the impurity concentration varied between ± 0.1 to ± 0.01 mole % and depended on the overall content of impurities present. The effective distribution coefficient was calculated according to V. Dah. Pfam (Zonnaya plavka. Metallurgizdat, M., 1960) and was found to be 0.5. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy universitet, Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii (Moscow University, Department of Physical Chemistry)

Cord 2/3

L 55024-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5011819

SUBMITTED: 19Jun61

NO REF SOV: 006

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 008

SUB CODE: 00, 00

See
Card 3/3

ANIKIN, A.G., BYKOVA, S.F.; CHIRIKOV, V.F.

Method for monomer purification by zone melting in a dry
chamber. Plast. massy no.21/3 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

ACCESSION NR: AP4039625

S/0076/64/038/005/1372/1374

AUTHORS: Anikin, A.G. (Moscow); Dugacheva, G.M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Methods and technique of physico-chemical investigation.
Determining the purity of organic monomers in a hermetically closed
vessel by the cryoscopic method

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 38, no. 5, 1964, 1372-1374

TOPIC TAGS: chemical purity, organic monomer purity, cryoscopic
purity determination, crystallization curve, melting point curve,
trioxane, methylmethacrylate, dimethyldichlorosilane, octomethyl-
tetracyclosiloxane, low melting organic monomer, high melting
organic monomer

ABSTRACT: The equipment used for determining such purity for solids
or liquids at room temperatures is figured (see enclosure). For
low melting compounds an outer jacket is sealed to the equipment
where vacuum for regulating the cooling rate is created. The monomer
is kept under inert gas. The selection of the cooling agent depends
upon the crystallization temperature of the given monomer, the heat-
ing agent upon the melting point. Purity was determined according

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR:AP4039625

ENCLOSURE: 01

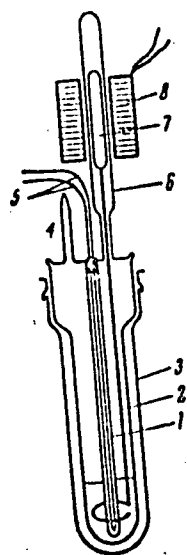


Figure 1

Vessel for determining the purity of solid organic compounds at room temperature:
1 - jacket for the thermocouple, 2- stirrer,
3 - outer tube, 4 - glass outlet for introducing
and removing inert gas, 5- thermocouple,
6 - tube for the core, 7 - core, 8 - electro-
magnetic coil.

Card 3/3

ANIKIN, A.G.; DUDACHEVA, G.M.; AVRAMENKO, N.V.

Zone melting of octamethyl tetracyclosiloxane. Plant. massy
no.3:20-23 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

L 42998-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) 100

ACCESSION NR: AP5008921

S/0076/65/039/003/0794/0796

AUTHOR: Dugacheva, G. M.; Anikin, A. G.

TITLE: Study of the distribution of impurities in the course of zone melting

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 3, 1965, 794-796

TOPIC TAGS: zone melting, compound purification, impurity distribution, octamethyl tetracyclosiloxane, organosilicon compound

ABSTRACT: The article proposes a method which makes it possible to determine the degree of refining and to follow the distribution of impurities along the length of the sample (of organic substance) without removing any part of the latter or interrupting the zone melting process, and with simultaneous control of the temperature. The method is illustrated with octamethyltetracyclosiloxane. The device used is described. Crystallization curves were obtained, from which the quantity of impurities was determined. After five passes, the proportion of impurities was 0.01 mole %, i.e., a 36-fold decrease in their content was achieved. The disadvantage of the method is that the purity is determined without stirring, and that the conditions of thermodynamic equilibrium are upset to a certain extent. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

Cord 1/2

L 42998-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008921

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonovsova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 28Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 002

50
Card 2/2

1-58812-65 EWT(a)/EPF(c)/EMP(j)/EMP(t)/EMP(b) PC-A/Pr-A JD/JAJ/RM
 UR/0076/65/039/006/1507/1508
 541.123

ACCESSION NR: AP5015693

27
 26
 B

AUTHOR: Avramenko, N.V.; Anikin, A.G.; Dugacheva, G.M.

TITLE: Effect of experimental conditions on the effective distribution ratio in zone melting

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 6, 1965, 1507-1508

TOPIC TAGS: zone melting, zone refining, organosilicon compound

ABSTRACT: Zone melting was carried out on dimethyldichlorosilane. Factors dependent on the experimental conditions and having an adverse influence on the effective distribution ratio (temperature gradients and overheating of the zone) were kept to a minimum. The width of the zone was uniform, and an inert gas was used when necessary. As a result of five-zone passes, the upper fraction (1/10th) of dimethyldichlorosilane was purified 35-fold, i. e., until the impurity content was 0.035 mole %. Best results were obtained when the zone melting was performed in a vertical test tube; the effective distribution ratio was estimated at 0.15. After five passes, the average content of impurities in the upper half of the bar of dimethyldichlorosilane after fusion was 0.10 mole %. A disadvantage of the method is that the test tube sometimes cracks when the

Card 1/2

L 58812-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015693

zone approaches the bottom (the zone must go from top to bottom). To avoid breakage, the molten zone should be kept about 1 cm away from the bottom. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 02Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 *SNP*

L 50532-65

ACCESSION NR: AP6009228

UR/0020/65/161/001/0164/0167

8
B

AUTHOR: Anikin, A.G.; Dugacheva, G.M.

TITLE: Zone melting of organic substances with stirring in the zone

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Doklady, v. 161, no. 1, 1965, 164-167

TOPIC TAGS: zone melting, organic synthesis, stearic acid, organic purification, liquid diffusion

ABSTRACT: The aim of this work was to show that it is possible to accelerate the zone melting of organic substances without decreasing the degree of purification by using forced stirring. By accelerating the diffusion in the entire liquid, the stirring reduces the thickness of the diffusion layer, and this in turn decreases the effective distribution coefficient, bringing it closer to the thermodynamic coefficient, and thus increasing the degree of purification. The authors used mechanical stirring (magnetic stirrer) in the molten zone of stearic acid (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). The results indicate a considerable increase in the efficiency of purification, i.e., the presence of stirring makes it possible to attain the same degree of purification in a shorter time and a higher degree of purification in the same period of time. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table and 1 formula.

Card 1/12

L 50532-65

ACCESSION NR: AP6009228

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomomosa
(Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 10 May 64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 003

Card 2/3

AVRAMENKO, N.V., ANIKIN, A.G., DUMACHEVA, G.M.

Effect of experimental conditions on the value of the effective
distribution coefficient in zone melting. Zhur. Fiz. Khim.
39 no.6:1507-1508 Dec '69. (MIRA 18-11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Leninskogo.
Submitted April 17, 1964.

ANIKIN, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich; ANTONOVA, Roza Petrovna; BAKHTEYAROV, Vladimir Dmitriyevich; USANOV, Petr Alekseyevich, retsenzent, otv.red.; BURKOV, Vasilii Ivanovich, retsenzent; PITERMAN, Ye.L., red.izd-va; KORNYUSHINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Building prefabricated wooden houses] Zavodskoe dereviannoe domostroenie. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1960. 230 p.

(MIRA 13:9)

(Buildings, Prefabricated)

(Building, Wooden)

VASIL'YEV, M.I., inzh.; ANIKIN, A.S., inzh.

Assembling industrial equipment for cement plants. Mont. i spets.
rab. v stroi. 26 no.8:13-16 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye po montazhu tekhnologicheskogo oborudovaniya
i proizvodstvu montazhnykh rabot Ministerstva stroitel'stva SSSR i
TSentral'noye proyektno-konstruktorskoye otdeleniye Glavkhimmontazha.

ANIKIN, A.V.; YERPYLEVA, O.N.

Economic effectiveness of solar apparatus. Trudy Fiz.-tekhn. inst.
AN Turk. SSR 7:125-142 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Solar heating)

SORKIN, R.A.; ANIKIN, A.V.

X-ray spectrographic determination of strontium in rocks and concentrates. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn., khim. i geol. nauk
no. 2: 13-18 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Strontium--Spectra)

BELYAYEVA, G.A.; ANIKIN, A.V.

The technique of X-ray spectrographic analysis. Izv.AN Turk.
SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.2:118-120 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Spectrum, X-ray)

TRAKHTENBERG, Iosif Adol'fovich, akademik; ARZUMANYAN, A.A., red.;
BREGEL', E.Ya., doktor ekon. nauk, red.; KRONROD, Ya.A.,
doktor ekon. nauk, red.; MENDEL'SON, L.A., doktor ekon. nauk,
red.; ANIKIN, A.V., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; SHENAYEV, V.N.,
kand. ekon. nauk, red.; KOLOSOVA, T.A., red.; BAKOVETSKAYA,
V.S., red. izd-va; NOVICHKOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.; ZUDINA,
V.I., tekhn. red.

[Currency circulation and credit under capitalism] Denezhnoe
obrashchenie i kredit pri kapitalizme. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.
nauk SSSR, 1962. 779 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Arzumanyan).
(Finance)

DALIN, S.A.; ANIKIN, A.V.; OL'SEVICH, Yu.Ya.; GUZEVATYY, Ya.N.;
DVORKIN, I.N., doktor ekon. nauk, red.; NIKOLAYEV, D.N.,
red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Criticism of the theories of modern bourgeois economists]
Kritika teorii sovremennykh burzhuaiznykh ekonomistov. [By]
S.A.Dalin i dr. S predisl. A.A.Arzumaniana. Moskva, Eko-
nomizdat, 1963. 211 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Economics) (Capitalism)

ANIKIN, A.V.

Neuroregulation of metabolism in splenic mesothelium. Arkh. anat.,
Moskva 29 no.5:14-30 Sept-Oct 1952. (CLML 23:2)

1. Of the Department of Histology and Embryology (Acting Head --
A. V. Anikin), First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute.

ANIKIN, A. V.

Dissertation: "Change of the Type and Productivity of Cattle of the
Tatar Region of Siberia for a 20-year Period." Cand Agr Sci, Moscow Fur
and Pelt Inst, 12 Apr 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 14 Apr 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 1954

ANIKIN, A.V.

Influence of partial removal of the cerebral cortex on the
specific cellular metabolism of the splenic mesothelium and on
the regeneration of the corneal mesothelium and epithelium.
(MIRA 12:10)

Trudy 1-go IRI 2:180-185 '57.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX)

(SPLEEN)

(CORNEA)

ANIKIN, A. V.: Doc Med Sci (diss) -- "The mesothelium: its morphology, function, and regeneration". Moscow, 1959. 26 pp (First Moscow Order of Lenin Med Inst Im I. M. Sechenov), 200 copies (Kl., No 12, 1959, 131)

ANIKIN, Aleksandr Vasilyevich for Doctor of Medical Sciences on the basis of ~~the~~ dissertation defended 16 March 1959 in ~~the~~ Council of the First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute im. Sechenov, entitled: "Mesothelium, its Morphology, Functions, and Regeneration".
(BIVISSO USSR, 2-61, 19)

77
29

ANIKIN, A.V.; BELYAYEVA, G.A.; CHURBANOV, I.M.

Quick method for qualitative analysis of samples in X-ray spectra.
Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh.,khim.i geol.nauk. no.3:120-121 '62.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(X-rays spectroscopy) (Chemistry, Analytical—Qualitative)

ANIKIN, B. P.

Mekhanizatsiia lesorazrabotok. Dop. v kachestve uchebnika dlia lesotekhn. i lesokhodai-
stvennykh vuzov. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1949-50. 2 v. illus.

Vol. 1: 2d ed.; v. 2, by K. M. Ashkenazi, 3d ed.

Includes bibliographies

Mechanization of forest exploitation.

DLC: TS 850.A56

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union. Library of Congress,
1953.

SOV/117-58-12-11/36

AUTHOR: Anikin, B.S.
TITLE: Side Valve Air Shift (Zolotnikovyy pereklyuchatel' vozdukha)
PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, Nr 12, p 15 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: Information is given on the design and operation of a new pedal-operated side-valve air shift, replacing the manual three-way crane operating the pneumatic cylinder in machines for the assembly and dismantling of valves. The described device is simple and handy. There is 1 set of diagrams.

Card 1/1

ANIKIN, B.S.

Case of chronic basophilic leukemia. Problemy genat. i perel.
krovi 8 no.8:50-51 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz tarapevticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. Ye.M. Kurbatova)
Kemerovskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach
Ye.P. Nechayeva).

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Digestion.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60435

Author : Anikin, G. D.
Inst : Ivanovo Medical Institute
Title : Changes in the Periodic Motor Gastric Function in Dogs
with Renal Colic

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. tr. Ivanovsk. med. in-ta, 1957, Vyp. 12,
214-217

Abstract : Experimental renal colic, produced in dogs by pressure on
the ureter, interfered with the periodic motor activity
of the stomach. It came back to normal after 3 - 5 days.

Card 1/1

ANIKIN, G. D., Cand of Med Sci -- (diss) "On the Character and Mechanism
of Disturbances to the Stomach Function During and Experimental ~~XXXXXX~~
Kidney Colic," Ivanovo, 1959, 12 pp (Ivanovo State Medical Institute)
(KL, 5-60, 129)

ANIKIN, G.D.; BERKHIN, Ye.B.

Comparative determination of glomerular filtration in dogs
by means of the inulin and creatine methods. Fiziol. zhur. 48
no.12:1494-1497 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. From the Department of Pharmacology, Altai Medical Institute,
Barnaul.

(KIDNEYS) (INULIN) (CREATININE)

ANIKIN, G.D.

Reflex influences from the mechanoreceptors of the urinary tract and kidneys on the functional state of the stomach.
Fiziol. zhur. 49 no.1:92-97 Ja '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. From the Department of Pharmacology, Medical Institute, Ivanovo.

ANIKIN, G.D.

Changes in urinary excretion following introduction of adrenaline into the renal artery. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.4:73-77
Ap '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. - prof. Ye.B. Berkhin) Altayskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Barnaul. Submitted April 28, 1963.

ANIKIN, G. V., ALEKSANDROV, Yu. A., SOLDATOV, A. S.

"Fast Neutron Spectrometry by Means of a Hydrogen Chamber."

paper presented at the Symposium of the International Atomic Energy Agency on Fission Neutron Research in Physics, Vienna, 17-21 Oct 1960.

21106

S/089/61/011/006/002/014
B102/B136

24.000

AUTHORS:

Leypunskiy, A. I., Abramov, A. I., Aleksandrov, Yu. A.,
Anikin, G. V., Bondarenko, I. I., Guseynov, A. G.,
Ivanov, V. I., Kazachkovskiy, O. D., Kuznetsov, V. F.,
Kuz'minov, B. D., Morozov, V. N., Nikolayev, M. N.,
Sal'nikov, O. A., Smirenkin, G. N., Soldatov, A. S.,
Usachev, L. N., Yutkin, M. G.

TITLE:

Investigation of the BP-5 (BR-5) fast reactor (spatial and
energy distributions of neutrons)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 6, 1961, 498 - 505

TEXT: The fast research reactor BR-5 and its experimental equipment is
described in brief and some of its neutron spectra are given and discussed.
The following data are given: fuel - plutonium oxide; coolant - sodium;
reflector - thin layer of natural uranium plus thick layer of nickel;
power - 5000 kw. The reactor has many vertical and horizontal holes for
technical and physical studies and is well supplied with experimental
equipment. Leypunskiy gave a detailed description of the BR-5 reactor at X

Card 1/1

Investigation of the...

21106
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the Second Geneva Conference (1958). Inside the core the neutrons have energies of more than 100 kev which they lose almost completely in passage through reflector and shield. In the outer layers of the shield, their mean energy does not exceed some tens of ev. In the kev range ($E_n > 50$ kev) spectra were measured for the most important beams and channels. For the other cases, they were determined from threshold reactions. The soft part of the spectrum within the reflector was determined from the spatial distribution of neutrons with $E_n \approx 5$ ev, recorded with gold resonance indicators. The total neutron flux was determined only at the points where the Pu^{239} fission cross section was constant. Direct neutron spectrum measurements were carried out in a vertical (OK-70) and a horizontal (B-3) channel using ($\text{He}^3 + \text{Ar}$)-filled ionization chamber in the first case and the neutron transmission method with n-hexane in the second. The neutron spectrum of the horizontal channel was also determined by photoemulsions. From the rates of indicator and fission reactions $\text{Au}^{197}(n, \gamma)$, $\text{U}^{235}(n, f)$, $\text{Pu}^{239}(n, f)$, $\text{Th}^{232}(n, f)$, $\text{Na}^{23}(n, \gamma)$, $\text{Cu}^{63}(n, \gamma)$, and $\text{Al}^{27}(n, \alpha)$ the abrupt

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Scattering of 0.8 and 2.8 Mev. neutrons in the region of small
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(Neutrons--Scattering)